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that it gives the most satisfactory results of any  
remedy yet produced. The diseases for which  
they use it, and in which they claim the greatest  
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General Debility, Anemia**

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS'  
SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weak-  
ness produced by long illness whether from  
pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic  
virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and  
assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to  
require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated  
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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 7th, 1892.

The question of determining just how  
and when martial law may be declared,  
which is now occupying so much attention  
in Congress, is without doubt urgent and  
important, but is there not danger that errors  
equally perilous to the country may be com-  
mitted by going too far toward the other  
extreme? There is a tendency to forget  
that the President is only a temporary  
executive, elected at short intervals, restricted  
in power and subject to impeachment.  
Congress is seeking to protect itself against  
this official as though he were a king, having  
absolute power and seeking to subvert the  
liberties of the people. This may be the  
case where the President assumes dictatorial  
authority, but even then legal restrictions  
are sure to prove futile. Such an act of  
aggression on the part of the President can  
only be met by forcible resistance outside of  
the constitution and laws, and it is best,  
therefore, to leave it wholly outside of legis-  
lative consideration. In a representative  
government such as Brazil aspires to be, it  
is best to assume that the President will  
always be patriotic and law-abiding, and to  
seek by all means to strengthen his hands

for the maintenance of order and the execution of the law. If Congress wishes to retain all power for itself and to make the President a mere figure-head, then it is best to dispense with that official altogether. In our opinion, the right to declare martial law should be restricted to times and places of actual armed resistance, and then only when civil processes are impossible. A conspiracy or a petty street disorder should never be allowed as an excuse for declaring martial law, nor should such a state of affairs be continued beyond the day when such armed resistance ceases. The spectacle recently presented in Buenos Aires, of keeping a city under martial law for weeks in times of peace and order, is something that should be strictly prohibited. On the other hand, the restrictions proposed by some members of Congress are equally censurable. To specify that martial law can be declared only when 10,000 men are in arms, is an absurdity. The observance of such a restriction would be a premium on partisan revolutions, and would soon make Brazil as turbulent as Mexico used to be. It should be assumed that the President knows best when martial law is necessary, and he should be held strictly responsible for the discretion exercised. Then, aside from this, the immunities demanded for congressmen are absurd in principle and dangerous in practice. Why should a congressman not be held responsible for his acts just like any other citizen? Why should he be permitted to break the laws with impunity and in defiance of constituted authorities? There was once a reason why such immunities should be demanded by legislators, the time when they were struggling against monarchs for the liberties of the people and the rights of popular representation; but it is a manifest absurdity to claim such immunities for criminals and common malefactors. In Congress to-day there is a man accused of an infamous crime—a crime that in Great Britain would at once force him to resign his seat—and yet the prosecution of this knave was prevented by a formal resolution not to permit the courts to take action against him. Then, too, there are others who are publicly known to be guilty of frauds, breaches of trust, swindles, and all that, who are not only protected from arrest but are permitted to continue their swindling operations and to legislate for their own benefit and protection. In justice there should be not one single immunity granted to such men. If the representatives of the people cannot find moral courage enough to expel such men from the legislative chambers of the nation, then the officers of the law should be permitted to come in after them. There should be no place so sacred that a criminal can find protection in it against the penalties of a just and common law.

Much has been said in Congress during the past week of the policy of restricting the coasting trade to vessels flying the national flag, the prevailing sentiment being that such a policy will be a benefit to the country. We presume that no one will contest the assertion that the greatest benefit to the country is that which confers, or secures, the most substantial benefits for the greatest number of people—and this certainly can not be said of the prohibition now imposed on foreign vessels from engaging in the coasting trade. This trade, which is far from unimportant, is suffering from a lack of tonnage and from excessively high freight rates. It costs more to send a barrel of flour, or a case of merchandise, from this capital to any port on the coast, than it does to bring the same articles out from New York, Liverpool, or Hamburg. We have heard of instances where it has cost three times the freight out from New York to send merchandise down to Santos. From our own experience, and from the experience of others, we know that the difficulties in shipping small parcels on the national coasting lines are almost insuperable. Not only are the rates charged almost prohibitive, but the obstacles imposed, the inertia encountered, the formalities thought requisite and the profound ignorance prevalent in regard to the simplest details, are enough to dishearten and repel even the most patient of merchants. We do not forget the two or three foreign lines, running under the national flag, where the business is better managed and efforts are made to really accommodate the public, but as these are able to cover only a small part of the traffic, the relief they offer is after all very limited. The lines from which the public has a right

to expect courteous treatment and lower freights are those belonging to the subsidized company whose steamers run from the upper waters of the Amazon along the entire Brazilian coast and up the La Plata and Paraguay to Matto Grosso. If the advocates of restriction are sincere, they ought to be able to show some benefits from this gigantic monopoly in whose interests this prohibition was enacted. This, however, can not be done. The monopoly pays no dividends because of wasteful and bad management, and the country gets far less benefit in transportation rates and facilities than when foreign vessels were allowed to compete. It is a veritable burden upon the whole country and offers not one single advantage in return. In view of the industries crippled by these excessive charges and the losses to business and to the public through the enhanced costs of products and merchandise because of these excessive freight charges, the conclusion must be that the restrictions imposed upon the coasting trade are grievous burdens to the people and a serious obstacle to the development of trade and industry.

## OUR FIRST CASE.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,  
3rd June, 1892.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Esq.,

Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

MY DEAR SIR,—The first operation at the Strangers' Hospital was successfully performed on the 30th ult. by Dr. Alfredo Barcellos, *alguado de hygiene*, viz.: amputation of the thumb and forefinger of the left hand of Mr. Callender's little boy, who blew off those and injured the middle finger with a detonating cap which he naughtily appropriated and exploded whilst the workmen were away at breakfast. The operation was assisted by Dr. Sobral of the S. João Baptista Hospital, and by Dr. Arnaldo Lima, and the patient is in good health and the wounds quickly healing. All of these doctors expressed their approval of the remarkably advantageous situation of our Hospital.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

R. J. CALLENDER.

From the *Cleveland Leader*, April 28th.BARBOSA ON BRAZILIAN  
RECIPROCITY.

The long attack Barbosa, the former Brazilian minister of finance, has made upon the reciprocity treaty between the United States and that country, has been discomfited in advance, and the Democratic attempt to make political capital out of it will amount to nothing. In substance, the charges made by Barbosa are that the Brazilian minister to this country, Dr. Salvador de Mendonça, had no authority to make a reciprocity treaty which did not expressly bind us not to grant like concessions to any European power, and that as Mendonça did not carry out his government's instructions and a new cabinet on the spur of the moment ratified the treaty, it therefore is not morally binding and Brazil has the right to revive the subject.

Dr. Mendonça has repeatedly denied the charge the our government used any law the most honorable means in negotiating this treaty and with equal emphasis has insisted that he acted on authority in leaving out such a clause as Barbosa insists ought to have been in the treaty. The instructions Barbosa cites were issued by a provisional government three months and a half before the treaty was negotiated, and the cabinet that gave them was out of power before the treaty reached Brazil. This point, therefore, resolves itself into a question of veracity between Barbosa and Mendonça, with which the United States has nothing to do.

So far as the United States is concerned, Barbosa's long statement contains not a word that can be rightfully construed as an reflection. Even if Barbosa's statement is true, and Minister Mendonça had no authority to negotiate a treaty without an exclusive clause, there is no evidence whatever that Mr. Blaine, or our government, was aware that the Brazilian envoy was transgressing his instructions, and the speedy ratification of the treaty by the new cabinet, of which Barbosa was not a member, relieved both our government and Minister Mendonça of any charge of double dealing. The new cabinet was at least as intelligent, able, patriotic, and representative as the old one, and its action was as valid and binding as any that could have been given.

Barbosa's talk about the benefits that he had hoped would come to the Brazilian sugar interests from a reciprocity treaty which would limit us not to give any European nation like privileges, has little force, from the simple fact that we buy but about \$7,000,000 worth of sugar from Brazil and more than five times as much coffee, and it was to protect his coffee interests principally that the treaty was urged. Doubtless as a clause as Barbosa wanted would have stimulated Brazil's sugar production, of which we take three-fourths of her exports, and which is confined largely to the single state of Pernambuco, but we could never have consented to limit ourselves in any such fashion. Besides, such a clause would have invalidated the treaty in international law because it would have conflicted directly with the most favored nation clause in all our treaties. As it is, the treaty is easily reconcilable with that clause.

From all points, therefore, our government conducted the negotiations in a most able and honorable fashion, and the Democratic attempt to make political capital out of these weak wanderings of Barbosa reflects only upon its authors. It cannot touch Secretary Blaine and the administration.

## A MERITED ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A São Paulo friend having called our attention to the services rendered to the English colony in Santos during the past season by the Portuguese Beneficent Society, through the reception and treatment of yellow fever cases, we wrote to a friend in Santos in regard to the matter and for the purpose of obtaining facts for a public acknowledgment of the services so thoughtfully and generously rendered. We are glad to record that our Santos friends have tendered a fitting acknowledgment of this inestimable service, as will be seen in the following address, subscription and correspondence:—

SANTOS, 2nd June, 1892.

DEAR LAMOURÉUX,—By the enclosed list of subscribers and address presented to the Beneficent Portuguese you will see what we have done in far, on behalf of the Santos residents to thank you for the suggestion of a public acknowledgment to the Beneficent Society, as, although we all feel very grateful for the kind treatment of our sick, the idea had not occurred to us to make such acknowledgment. There have been altogether some 14 of our countrymen treated there, of whom 5 died. The survivors all speak in the highest terms of the kind treatment they received, and from personal observation I can endorse that. The institution is in a flourishing state and some months ago opened a new wing with about 12 or 14 nice airy rooms for the reception of patients who pay for their treatment. It is in this wing that the bulk of our countrymen have been received.

You will see from the number of signatures (66) to the address, that all of our colony have shown their appreciation of the kindness of the directors of the Beneficent Society. The institution is in no need of money; in fact, I am given to understand that they have more than they know what to do with already, and do not care about receiving more, or we should have given a much larger sum. The only objection we have had to the subscription list is from several people who think we ought to have given a much larger amount. Mr. Baillie, whose idea it was to get up the subscription and personally canvassed for it, says he never saw people come forward so really with their contributions.

Very sincerely yours,

WM. FLETCHER, JUNR.

## THE ADDRESS AND SUBSCRIPTION.

To the Directors of the  
Portuguese Beneficent Hospital in Santos.

We, the undersigned British and American residents of Santos, sincerely grateful to you for your charitable and generous treatment of many of our fellow-countrymen during the late epidemic of yellow fever, desire hereby to publicly express our appreciation of your great kindness and humanity, and to beg your acceptance for the use of the "Beneficentia" of the accompanying small sum (Rs. 1,065\$000) subscribed principally by the younger members of our colony, as a slight token of heartfelt gratitude to you, the worthy directors of the above admirable institution.

Santos, May, 1892.

Albert Tilton	20\$000	A. Miller	20 000
W. A. Baillie	20 000	H. C. ...	20 000
W. B. Richardson	20 000	High Crispin	10 000
W. L. Wright	20 000	H. B. Condon	10 000
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W. Ellis	20 000	Walter T. Lyall	20 000
Chas. H. Devor	20 000	L. C. Laurier	20 000
J. Fraser	20 000	A friend	3 000
Wm. Fletcher	20 000		
Total	1,065\$000		

Ilms. Srs. Presidente e mais Membros da Sociedade Beneficencia Portuguesa.

Accompagnando este temos a honra de depositar em vossas mãos o documento assignado por todos os membros da nossa colonia Inglesa e Norte Americana, aqui residentes, que tem por fim expressar francamente os sentimentos de gratidão e reconhecimento pelo trato humanitario e caridoso que herdamos a todos os nossos compatriotas e rescatados do Hospital sem distincção de pessoas ou nacionalidade durante a ultima epidemia, felicemente ja extinta, salvando assim muitas vidas preciezas. Queim pois, dignar-se receber esta nossa modesta manifestação e a quantia de Rs. 1,065\$000 que juntamos, para auxilio d'essa Instituição.

Respeitosamente se assigna:

(sgd.) WALTER S. BAILLIE,

WM. FLETCHER, JUNR.

A Commissão.

Ilms. Srs. Membros da Commissão Representante da Colonia Inglesa e Norte Americana desta Cidade.

Em nome da directoria da Sociedade Portuguesa de Beneficencia desta cidade, accuso recieidos vossos officios assignando a importante quantia de Rs. 1,065\$000, proleto da subscripção agenciada entre os cidadãos das duas nacionalidades que dignamente representastes, destinado a auxilio da nossa Sociedade.

Agradecemos penhorado vossas benevolentes expressões aproveito a oportunidade para reiterar-vos meus protestos de alta consideração e saualar a brava colonia de que fazeis parte.

Santos, 2 de Junho de 1892.

O presidente,

(assignado) ANT. ALFREDO VAZ CRUQUINHO,  
Ilms. Srs. WALTER S. BAILLIE,  
WM. FLETCHER, JUNR.

## THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

The *New York Herald* of April 26th contains the following official denial of the absurd charges made here in Brazil to the effect that Secretary Blaine had agreed not to make similar treaties with other countries in case Brazil entered into a reciprocity treaty with the United States:

SECRETARY BLAINE, MINISTER MENDONÇA AND GENERAL FOSTER CONTRADICT BARBOSA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1892.—General Foster, of the state department, who assisted in the reciprocity negotiations with the Brazilian government, said this afternoon there were several errors in the despatch from Rio de Janeiro concerning the reciprocity agreement with that country, the principal one being that this government had pledged itself not to make a similar agreement with any European government.

"Senhor Mendonça," he said, "has frequently denied the correctness of that statement himself. The United States never were asked by Brazil to make such a promise, and of course, never made it. Moreover, we could not have legally made such a promise, for the moment such action would have been in direct conflict with the reciprocity provisions of the tariff act."

A copy of Gen. Foster's statement was subsequently sent in to Secretary Blaine at his house, and he returned it with the simple remark that it was correct.

When the despatch was shown to Senator Mendonça, the Brazilian minister, he said that he had already denied similar statements emanating from ex-Minister Barbosa. There was nothing in the correspondence between the two governments to sustain his statements that the United States had promised not to make a similar agreement with any European government. Senator Mendonça said that these reports were being circulated by the enemies of the present government solely for political purposes. He added that he did not care to make any further statement on the subject, as he was perfectly content to let the correspondence which had been published speak for itself.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 28.—Senate.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti introduced a bill regulating the declaration of martial law. This bill provides that martial law shall only be declared when there are 10,000 men in arms against the government. The faculty of declaring martial law belongs to Congress, and when this body is not in session, the executive may, in cases of imminent danger to the country, declare martial law. Congress will then meet as speedily as possible to take action on the matter, and the government, within 48 hours after the meeting of Congress, must give it full information in regard to what has occurred. In Congress, Damasio introduced a bill on the same subject. Senators Elyseu Martins and Rosa Junior spoke on the question of the filling of Gen. Floriano's seat in the Senate. The former moved an amendment to the resolutions reported by the committee on the constitution. The latter censured the action of the governor of Alagoas, who, he says, will be responsible to his state if the place is not filled. *Chamber of Deputies*.—A message was received from the Vice-President asking Congress to authorize the issue of bonds to the maximum amount of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of aiding trade and industry. Deputy Vinhas spoke on the workingmen's petition presented by Deputy Miller at the preceding sitting. He was glad, he said, to find Congress interesting itself in socialistic questions, but he desired to remark that the authors of the petition had no right to speak in the name of workingmen, and he was unwilling that the labor interests should be used as a weapon against the government. He could not, he said, say that 3,000\$ had been offered to workingmen to induce them to murder the President of the republic. On the motion offered in relation to the repressive measures adopted by the government towards persons accused of conspiracy and sedition, speeches were made by Deputies Alcindo (Guanaçara), Cassiano do Nascimento and Nilo Pecanha. The latter asserted that a congressman had endeavored to cause President Floriano Peixoto to be murdered by one of his clerks.

MAY 30.—Senate.—Senator Theodorato Santo complained of the delay of the committees on the constitution and legislation in reporting on the amnesty bill. Senator Campos Salles said that the committees are examining the documents furnished by the minister of justice. The Senate voted the resolutions in regard to the election in Alagoas with the amendment of Senator Elyseu Martins. The report against holding a presidential election was attacked by senator Virgílio Damasio and defended by Senators Elyseu Martins and Rangel Pestana. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Arthur Ribeiro made a motion in regard to the declaration of martial law. This motion asks the government to furnish information in regard to its motives for suspending guarantees and adopting other repressive means and requires a speedy report thereon from the committee on the constitution. Deputy Aristides Lobo, in the name of the majority, and Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento, on behalf of the opposition, declared that they accepted the motion, which was then passed by the almost unanimous vote of the members present.

MAY 31.—Senate.—Senator Monteiro de Barros introduced a bill permitting the free entrance of Chinese immigrants into Brazil. Senators Coelho e Campos and Americo Lobo defended the report against building a presidential election. Senator Theodorato Santo attacked the report. He thinks that if Senators consider it necessary to interpret the constitution on this point they should do so by

means of a bill. *Chamber of Deputies.*—A petition was received from Antonio da Silveira Varella and others asking for favors for establishing a bank of issue on a silver basis with a capital of 50,000, each of Deputy Alfredo Ellis introduced a bill signed by himself and 68 other deputies for establishing custom-houses at S. Paulo and Juiz de Fora. Deputy Moraes e Barros spoke against restrictions on navigation. He said that Art. 13 of the constitution had caused the country to retrograde 27 years.

JUNE 1. *Senate.*—The Senate by a vote of 27 to 7 passed the resolution declaring that Vice-President Floriano Peixoto should continue to act as President till Nov. 15th, 1891. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Leite e Oliveira spoke on the subject of the loan made by the government, out of the gold deposits in the treasury, of the sum of £2,500,000 to banks of issue. He says that the copy of the order for depositing government money in the Banco de Credito Universal. Deputy Augusto de Freitas offered a resolution signed by himself and 48 other deputies declaring that the citizens accused of conspiracy and sedition should be brought to trial before the competent courts and asking the government to put on trial the exceptional measures adopted by the decree of April 12th. Deputy Vinhas spoke on the Senate bill on coast navigation. He opposes subsidies and favors restricting coast navigation to national vessels. The committee on petitions reported against granting a leave of absence to Deputy José Avelino. The report says that this deputy fails to prove he had health which he alleges.

JUNE 2. *Senate.*—Senator Brás Carneiro called attention to a telegram from Vassouras in regard to depositors in the Caixa Economica at that place. The agent has absconded and depositors are offering to sell their deposits for 50% of their nominal value. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Costa Machado introduced a bill permitting the state to receive such immigrants as are best adapted to their circumstances. Deputy Fleury Carado and Leopoldo de Bulhões spoke on the disturbances at Boa Vista, Goyaz. Deputy José Mariano defended the minority report on the S. Paulo congressional elections. According to this report only 18,000 voters out of 80,000 went to the polls. The report is intimidated by pressure from the government which had recently caused many arrests to be made, said at home. The report proposes that the elections be annulled. Deputy Almeida Nogueira spoke in answer to the preceding speaker. He denied that pressure had been used in the S. Paulo elections. The number of votes cast, he says, was 29,240, or nearly half of the total number of voters in the state.

JUNE 3. *Senate.*—Senator Brás Carneiro, again referring to the Vassouras Caixa Economica, said that according to information that he had received, the deposits had been removed to this city. It is evident that depositors of small sums cannot understand the trouble and expense of a trip to this city, which, with the delays, would consume three or more days. He accordingly asked the minister of finance to adopt some measure for the relief of these people. Senator Domingos Vicente offered a motion for asking why traffic had not been established on the Campos and Carangola railway. The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill ratifying the arbitration treaty made at Washington between the governments of the United States, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, S. Salvador and Brazil. The two bills on martial law were voted in 1st discussion and referred to the committees on the constitution and legislation. *Chamber of Deputies.*—A communication was received from the minister of justice, stating that the government will send the documents relating to the conspiracy as soon as they are returned by the Sena, in which they are now undergoing examination by the committees on the constitution and legislation. There was received a petition from the Associação Commercial de Santos in regard to the tobacco tax. Deputy Tosta introduced a bill on the national guard. The Chamber approved the S. Paulo congressional elections and recognized as deputies Cincinato Braga, Julio de Mesquita, and Brazilio dos Santos. The bill for widening and extending Rua de Goyaz Dias was voted in 2nd discussion. Deputies Baptista da Motta and Ottonio spoke in favor of restricting the coast trade to national vessels, and Deputy Arthur Rios spoke against it.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The epidemic of influenza is increasing in severity in Buenos Aires.

—The Argentine government is sending Nicolas A. Calvo as minister to the United States, and Benjamin Figueroa as special envoy to Bolivia.

—The export of frozen sheep from Argentina this year up to the 15th ult. amounted to 439,126 carcases, an increase of 11 1/2% over the same period of last year.

—According to Argentine advices energetic protests are being made in Paraguay against the report that a movement exists there in favor of annexation to Argentina.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 3rd inst. reports a personal encounter between the Argentine minister at Asuncion and the President of Paraguay assisted by his chief of police.

—The executive committee of the British Hospital in Buenos Aires has reduced the scale of fees for paying patients to \$4 currency a day for general wards, and \$10 a day for private rooms.

—The Standard hears that the Buenos Aires provincial government has received a very favorable offer from a London syndicate for the lease of the La Plata port, but which has been refused.

—During the month of April there were in Montevideo 663 births (of which 69 illegitimate), 95 marriages and 323 deaths. Among the latter were 9 from small-pox, 16 from diphtheria and croup, and 40 from pulmonary consumption. The still-births numbered 29.

—The executive deserves every support in its endeavor to relieve politics from the preponderant shadow of militarism, and its course receives the approval of the more sensible natives and of a large section of the foreign residents. All the foreign papers have approved it. *Montevideo Times.*

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 30th ult. says that the Argentine squadron of evolution will soon leave for Rio de Janeiro. An exchange says the squadron will go as far north as Pernambuco. It is said that after the evolution the *Almirante Brown* will go to Genoa to be present at the Columbus celebration.

—A telegram of the 3rd inst. from Montevideo says that the steamer *Guaraní* found on the beach at Castilhos a boat of the *Selma* containing five corpses. It states that the steamer *Henrique* *Barrato* has also found corpses. Subsequent telegrams to the *Pais* increase the number to 13, none of which are officers.

—President Pellegrini has a little less than five months more to serve as President, when his history as the head of the nation will close. We do not recall a case where a greater opportunity was more wantonly thrown away than in that of Dr. Pellegrini since the fall of Dr. Juanes Celman. *Buenos Aires Herald.*

—There was considerable interest and excitement in Buenos Aires circles on the 17th ult. over the cable news that the American House of Representatives had adopted a bill for the free admission of Argentine wools. It is believed that if this bill becomes law an enormous increase in trade with the United States will result.

—Dr. Pizarro has been installed governor of Cordoba. Affairs are quiet in that province, but the report of the bank inspector shews very unfavorably. The Bank of Cordoba had a paid up capital of 20,000,000 dollars, monthly £4,000,000 sterling, and the whole of the money was given out among 68 persons. We have a similar report regarding the state bank of Salta, large sums having been lent out to "young ladies." As regards the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires, the balance-sheet of 30th April is truly deplorable. Bad debts (including 14 millions due by the Mortgage Bank and other official debts) have risen from 63 millions in March, 1891, to 96 millions in April, 1892—say £9,000,000 sterling. Meantime the bank's own depositors 79 millions, or nearly £5,000,000 sterling, and the certified cheques are selling at 53% discount. *Buenos Aires Standard*, May 21st.

—In the colony "Zenon Pereira" lived an Italian colonist named Octavio Viale, who had been married three weeks ago and was a wealthy man. His brother kept an *almacen* quite close to the colony. It appears that he was taking his wife to his house last Sunday, the two riding in a cart, and when passing the house of the *finca* (magistrate), naturally suspecting nothing, this legal officer came out of the doorway with a soldier, who fired and killed him. The brother, who followed, whipped out his revolver and fired, shooting the unfortunate man in the chest, killing him instantaneously. Luckily, the criminal was caught and the colonists were with difficulty persuaded from lynching him. He is now awaiting trial. The body of the dead man was buried next day, all the colonists attending. We hope the law will refuse to allow such a bloodthirsty villain to live to play any more of his murderous jokes. *Argentine News*, May 21st.

—That telegram from Asuncion about the two Brazilian boats—*one for the Mato Grosso revolutionists and the other for the Rio government*—saying "I dare you," "Come on," etc., to each other, beating to quarters and threatening to blow each other out of the water if either moved an inch, made the whole town laugh yesterday. The Paraguayan authorities were frightened out of their boots, and the citizens rushed to the river-side to see the set-to; but they were disappointed. The Brazilian record of bloodless battles and revolutions is not broken yet. The very latest in reference to this queer affair is that the rebel gumbao, the *Incidiadora*, surrendered to that of the government, the captain subsequently asking the Brazilian minister's permission to go back to Mato Grosso and challenge Governor Barbosa to mortal combat to prove that he (the captain) did not surrender through cowardice! Our Brazilian friends are decidedly queer fellows when fighting is concerned. *Buenos Aires Standard*, May 21st.

—Lussich's steam-tug *Ember* returned to this port on Tuesday night from the coast of Rocha with the survivors of the Brazilian ironclad *Solimões*, and the ship-wrecked crew of the English s.s. *Dolores*, who were permitted to land on Wednesday morning. The survivors of the *Solimões* (three mulattoes and two negroes) have been taken on board the Brazilian man-of-war *Caricua*, in this port. Their account of the disaster adds little to what is already known. The vessel was sailing on the 19th instant in fair weather, the Polonio lighthouse was sighted at 6 p.m. and her helm was turned towards the light. Three hours later she struck on the rocks at Punta Negra de Castillos. She began to make water fast, so the crew was ordered to the boats and the fires put out. Great confusion prevailed when they put off. They had not proceeded far when there was a loud explosion and the vessel soon disappeared from sight. No officer was in their boat, and they had great trouble in making land in the dark, owing to rocks and high waves. They were also pursued by sharks! Other boat crews had also put off from the ill-fated vessel, but were swamped as she sank. The number of lives lost was 125. There was a vague rumour yesterday that another boat's crew had been picked up by a passing Russian vessel, but it is not confirmed. *Montevideo Times*, May 28.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Goyaz state legislature was formally opened on the 1st inst.

—A Pará telegram of the 4th says that Dr. Lauro Sodré is returning to his post as governor of that state.

—Col. Generoso Ponce telegraphs from Cuyabá that the state legislature of Mato Grosso met in that city on the 2nd inst.

—The governor of Maranhão has granted an exclusive privilege to João Pedro Ribeiro for the manufacture of underclothing.

—On the 5th a tram conductor in São Paulo shot an Italian passenger in a quarrel over the change due the latter in paying his fare.

—On the 26th ult. a youth of 18 was arrested in S. Paulo for attempting to obtain 25,000\$ from a bank by means of a forged order.

—On the 31st ult. S. Paulo chamber of deputies voted in 2nd discussion a bill for importing 40,000 immigrants from Porto Rico.

—The governor of Espírito Santo has issued a decree reorganizing the state judiciary and providing regulations for the revenue department.

—A telegram of the 1st from Taubaté announces the cure of a case of cancer and two cases of tuberculosis with the application of herbs gathered by a local botanist.

—A Pará telegram of the 29th ult. says that Gen. José Clarindo, one of the political exiles, had returned to Manaus because of illness. Others were reported slightly ill.

—A Pará telegram of the 31st ult. says that the exiles at Tabatinga have chosen Col. Piragilhe as their leader. Evidently the exiles have no intention of establishing a printing-office.

—A Bahia telegram of the 2nd inst. states that, according to news received from Cannaveiras the police force guarding the plantations on the Ilha Grande has been attacked and dispersed.

—The gubernatorial election in Minas Geraes has resulted in the choice of the official candidate, Dr. Afonso Penna. The new governor was once minister of agriculture under the monarchy.

—The Gargano opera company, which has just finished its season in S. Paulo, played 104 nights in the city of S. Paulo, 20 in Campinas, and 9 in Taubaté. Its gross receipts were 281,200\$.

—A captain of the police regiment in Niterochy was arrested on Saturday last for offensive behavior toward Governor Pôrto. We do not know whether he will be hung, shot, or exiled to Cuyabá.

—The municipal council of Santos has leased to Messrs. Edward Johnston & Co. the island of Palmas, on which that firm will establish an infirmary for sailors attacked with yellow fever. The lease still depends on the approval of the president of the state.

—The Paraná state legislature has adopted a law for the appointment of a joint commission to determine the boundary line between that state and Santa Catharina. In case of disagreement the law provides that the question shall be submitted to the national congress for arbitration.

—The refusal of the national government to permit necessary improvements at Santos to facilitate the dispatch of merchandise and to remedy serious sanitary defects, is causing inquiry. Another year like the last will quite finish Santos as a port, and it is asked if this is what the government wishes.

—Complaints come from Vassouras as to the savings' bank of that place, which now returns deposits with so much difficulty that depositors are offering their accounts for 50 per cent. and can find no purchasers even at that figure. Subsequent advices accuse the government of causing the trouble by removing the bank without providing facilities for the liquidation of these deposits.

—Further advices from Boa Vista, state of Goyaz, by way of Pará, represent the situation there as most critical. The two parties into which the place is divided are constantly under arms, and a number have already been killed. As the place is about 250 leagues from the capital of Goyaz and is in the unbroken wilderness, there is no prospect of obtaining outside assistance for the maintenance of order.

—The *Pais* is again calling attention to the excessively high prices ruling in Minas Geraes because of the defective service on the Central railway. The price of salt ranges from 12\$ to 22\$ a bag, and pork is sometimes cured with ashes. Rice costs 680 reis a litre, and a bottle of kerosene (1 litre) sells for 1\$500. It is idle, however, to expect anything in the way of improvement from either the directory of the railway, or from the government.

—According to a telegram of the 31st, the *Provincia do Pará* received a letter from Manaus stating that the exiles at Tabatinga had refused to receive Vice-Admiral Wandenkolk on the ground that he had concealed himself in the Garças woods. It adds, however, that they relented and consented to receive him after he had explained that he was not hiding, but merely taking a walk. It is fortunate, perhaps, that Brazilians do not easily "catch on" to all the fine points in these little comedies.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The director of the Central railway has authorized a reduction in the hours composing a day's work at the railway shops in this capital.

—The Paris directory announces that the receipts of the Paranaíba railway, state of Paraná, during the first four months of this year (year ending on 30th Sept.) were 819,738 francs in the same period of last year.

—At a meeting of owners of sugar mills at Campos it was resolved to protest against the increase of 50% in the freight rates of the Macahé and Campos railway and to refrain from shipping on the railway until freights shall be reduced. We believe the Campos planters have the option of shipping by water.

—The Associação Commercial of Campos has protested against the increase of 50% in the freight rates of the Macahé and Campos railway.

—The governor of Espírito Santo thinks that he has found a surplus of 750,000\$ in the state treasury, so he proposes to have a railway surveyed and built from Cachoeira de Itapemirim to Matilhe, a point on the Victoria and Rio Parão line. The projected line is designed to benefit the southern municipalities of the state. The governor expects that the state can easily contribute 1,400,000\$ from its receipts for this purpose, and that the remaining 1,000,000\$ required can quite as easily be borrowed within the limits of the state. Let us hope that the governor's hopefulness may not result in the bankruptcy of his state.

—In their report the directors of the Cataguazes railway company state that the construction of the line had been contracted for with the Ilanico Constructor, which, pending and after completion, would administer the line until its reimbursement. "In this manner," says the report, "without sacrifice for the shareholders, the line from Cataguazes to S. Antonio de Murahé will pay for itself through its own revenue, returning afterwards to its legitimate owners in a perfect state of preservation and with a revenue increased by its material development." Let us hope the shareholders are patient men and willing to wait for their railway.

## ARGENTINE RAILWAYS.

In his recent message to the Argentine Congress, President Pellegrini has the following to say in regard to the railways of that country:

"When the crisis came on, it became clear that the government, which had been for many years paying heavy guarantees on railways, could not continue doing so any longer. The concessions referring to such guarantees had in most cases stipulated that the lines were to be worked at 50 or 55 per cent. of the gross receipts. But all this had been glossed over and forgotten, and the companies managed to get their guaranteed interest without fulfilling their part of the compact.

It was stipulated in the railway concessions that they were to return in one form or other a portion of what they received for guarantees to the national treasury out of their receipts. They have never yet returned a copper. Many of them have earned much more in excess of the guaranteed interest, but never yet has any guaranteed railway in Argentina paid one farthing into the treasury in fulfillment of their solemn stipulations. Meantime the Argentine government has paid to these railways no less than 5,200,000 sterling on account of guarantees, without enforcing its corresponding rights, and we find that the amount which the railways should have paid is at present more than 7,200,000 sterling, but they have unlawfully retained the money.

If we can compel the companies to fulfill their obligations under this head the amount for which the state is liable in 1892 will be reduced from 7,200,000 to 6,500,000 sterling.

We have cancelled since last session of Congress a number of railway concessions, involving guarantees altogether amounting to 7,600,000 sterling.

There are at present 28 railways working, and the length of new lines opened in the last 12 months was 1,210 miles. The mileage of railways in working order is:

State lines	635
Guaranteed lines	250
Provincial	925
Joint-stock	5,865

Total.....7,675

There are, moreover, 23 lines the construction of which has been granted with a government guarantee, but most of these, fortunately, will never come to anything. There are also lines for which we have given concessions without guarantee (some in course of construction), representing a length of 3,170 miles.

## LOCAL NOTES

—A local colleague says the construction of which has been granted with a government guarantee, but most of these, fortunately, will never come to anything. There are also lines for which we have given concessions without guarantee (some in course of construction), representing a length of 3,170 miles.

—On Thursday the actors of the Sant'Anna theatre paraded the streets soliciting contributions for the families of the officers and men who perished on the *Solimões*. They collected 3,344\$500.

—The president of the municipal council failed to attend the meeting of that body on the 2nd inst. The members present protested against his absence and informed the minister of the interior of their protest.

—That idea of the chief of police to catch foreign thieves and vagabonds and send them out of the country, is susceptible of improvement. The chief might catch—and hang them—and the whole matter would run smoothly.

—On the 2nd, 23 deputies signed the project of a law permitting each state to introduce such immigrants as it considers advantageous. We knew it. Rio wants *colons*, Bahia wants Africans, and the other states want whatever they can catch.

—A boy was found to be in possession of three dynamite bombs a few days since, and was sent to the chief of police to give an explanation. He declares that the bombs had been given him by a soldier, who charged him to keep them for a fishing excursion.

—On the 31st ult. the *Jornal do Commercio* noticed that Sr. Coriolano de Oliveira had gone on government duty to Goyaz. The *Jornal* gives no explanation why Coriolano's departure was made so prominent, but it may be assumed that the opposition will offer up prayers that Coriolano may serve as a breakfast for some *bugre*.

—It is to be feared that the Chamber of Deputies does not quite understand the case of ill health alleged by Deputy José Avelino. It is a case of bankrupt aspirations complicated by unrealized financial expectations. The deputy went away as soon as the political weather changed last November 23rd and can hardly be fully restored to health and vigor as yet.





June 4th, 1892.

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" 13	Thames...	Bahia, Pernambuco S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 20	Clyde...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 29	Tagus...	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Las Palmas, Southampton and Rotterdam.

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on or about the 8th October 1891, is hereby revoked, as the  
said John F. Legler has had no further connection with our  
business since the 1st day of March last.

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